

# NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

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## *Ricardo on the Principles of Political Economy.*

It affords us great pleasure to inform our readers, that this highly valuable dissertation on the principles of political economy has been recently republished in this country, by Mr. Milligan, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. We hope it will have an extensive circulation, as it contains one of the most luminous expositions of the fundamental doctrines of this science in relation to the freedom of trade, which has yet appeared. Perhaps no writer of the present day has evinced more talent and acuteness in the discussion of some of the most abstruse problems of political economy than Mr. Ricardo; his analytical investigations, indeed, are conducted with a logical precision heretofore confined to mathematical science.

Mr. Ricardo's work contains a new theory of value, developed with such uncommon ingenuity, and illustrated and supported with so much ability, as to have made converts to this doctrine of some of the most enlightened economists in Great Britain. The *Edinburgh Review*, as well as several other Scotch publications, contain elaborate and argumentative vindications of this theory. To us, however, it has always appeared as the only untenable position Mr. Ricardo has attempted to maintain, and we have thought, might be traced to his anxiety to give uniformity and consistency to Dr. Adam Smith's hypothesis of exchangeable value, being derived entirely from human labour. The refutation of this doctrine has been successfully accomplished by Mr. Say, in his notes to the French translation of Mr. Ricardo's work. At present, however, we cannot enter more particularly upon an inquiry into the merits of this controversy, but shall confine ourselves to a few remarks upon the general scope of this as well as all the other writings of Mr. Ricardo.

Fully sensible of the high importance of

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the right understanding of the fundamental doctrines of the science of political economy, first promulgated by Dr. Adam Smith, in relation to the necessity of maintaining that order of things which nature has pointed out, as the only effectual plan for advancing national prosperity, Mr. Ricardo has inculcated and enforced it, in various chapters of his work, with a strength of argument and clearness of expression, which show how thoroughly he had imbibed the views of the illustrious author of the *Wealth of Nations*. The folly of attempting, either by extraordinary encouragements, to attract towards some branches of industry a larger share of capital than would naturally be employed in them, or by uncommon restraints forcibly to withdraw from other branches of industry a portion of the capital which would otherwise be invested in them, is emphatically dwelt upon.

No writer on this science has been more fully impressed than Mr. Ricardo with the extraordinary merit of these highly profound and original speculations of Dr. Smith, on this branch of legislation. Although, indeed, he has undertaken to combat some of the opinions in which he differs from this celebrated author, he has taken every occasion to acknowledge the obligations which political economy is under to the father of the science, as Dr. Smith with so much propriety has been styled; and in common with all who are capable of appreciating the value of his writings, participates in the admiration which they so justly excite. At present we shall only refer to the following extracts from Mr. Ricardo's work, in support of these opinions.

"The injurious effects of the mercantile system," says Mr. Ricardo, "have been fully exposed by Dr. Smith; the whole aim of that system was to raise the price of commodities, in the home market, by prohibiting foreign competition; but this system was no more injurious to the agricultural classes than to any other part of the community. By forcing capital into channels

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where it would not otherwise flow, it diminished the whole amount of commodities produced. The price, though permanently higher, was not sustained by scarcity, but by difficulty of production; and therefore, though the sellers of such commodities sold them for a higher price, they did not sell them, after the requisite quantity of capital was employed in producing them, at higher profits."

"Under a system of perfectly free commerce," says Mr. Ricardo in another part of his work, "each country naturally devotes its capital and labour to such employments as are most beneficial to each. This pursuit of individual advantage is admirably connected with the universal good of the whole. By stimulating industry, by rewarding ingenuity, and by using most efficaciously the powers bestowed by nature, it distributes labour most effectively and most economically: while by increasing the general mass of productions, it diffuses general benefit, and binds together by one common tie of interest and intercourse, the universal society of nations throughout the civilized world. It is this principle which determines that wine shall be made in France and Portugal, that corn shall be grown in America and Poland, and that hardware and other goods shall be manufactured in England."

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### Record.

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#### *Late News from French Papers.*

By the Maria Theresa, at New York, and the arrivals at Boston, Bordeaux papers to the 4th, and Paris to the 1st of April, are received.

The law to suspend the exercise of the liberty of the press, was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies, March 30—for it 136, against it 109.

The students of medicine at Paris have presented an address of thanks to the 109 deputies who voted against the law abridging individual liberty. Other addresses of the same nature were preparing at Paris.

*March 28.*

Yesterday and this day the commission of the Chamber of Peers has continued to examine Louvel, the assassin. The examination this day lasted from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The two late laws passed for the restriction of the press, and against personal liberty, are extremely unpopular.

From the continuation of the discussion of the law against the liberty of the press, it is probable it will be completed and promulgated on the "dark day."

*Paris, April 6.*

The editors of the *Minerve* have been condemned by the tribunal to pay a fine of 13,000

francs, for not having submitted to the stamp law. No appeal can be made.

*Paris, March 31.*

Persons of all classes eagerly subscribe for the relief of the victims of arbitrary power. Among the signers are Lafitte, La Fayette, Benjamin Constant, and many other deputies. What a satire on the ministry! what a characteristic trait of the system to which France is delivered!

Now that the discussion upon the liberty of the press is terminated, it is thought that M. Clausel des Cousergues will developpe his project of an accusation against the duke de Cazes. He engaged in the face of all France to do it.

*Bordeaux, April 4.*

The Spanish nation proceeds in the work of reformation with a calmness which becomes a people determined to be free. Letters from Cadiz confirm the previous accounts of the tranquillity of that city. The government is occupied in forming a corps of 20,000 men, to support the new constitution of the nation, and to act against those who may disturb the public peace. The prefects, subprefects, and municipalities, are organized, and co-operate with the government in maintaining tranquillity.

*Madrid, March 21.*

Yesterday we had a double fete at the court, to celebrate, at the same time, the birth day of the queen, and the anniversary of the publication of the constitution.

The junta have required the dismissal of all who were of the 70 who petitioned for the overthrow of the Cortes.

All the political chiefs (prefects) nominated by the Cortes, are restored to their offices.

The secretariat of the Cortes is also re-established. Its offices, seals, papers, and the original of the constitution, have been restored to it. All the clerks are restored to their posts.

Madrid is inundated with pamphlets, gazettes and handbills, which are showered on the people from every quarter.

The Journal of Valencia has taken for its motto "God watches yet over his people."

A royal ordinance of the 22d, fixes the convocation of the Cortes for the 9th of July; they will consist of 149 members for the peninsula, and 30 deputies for America, selected from the Americans residing in Spain. A private letter states "Terror is general. The *Revolution* or *Death*, is the order of the day. We are not without fears for the lives of the most august personages."

None of the foreign ministers at Madrid had congratulated the king on his acceptance of the constitution, waiting for instructions from their courts—the American minister alone excepted, who did not wait for orders. [*Gaz. de France.*]

We have had communicated to us the minute of a decree dictated by the holy office, which was intended to rivet the chains that the people of Spain have just broken. They assure us it was ready to be executed.

This decree consisted of 12 articles, principally directed to keeping out of the country books that were disliked by those who issued the decree, and further to restrain the domestic press.



It is said that Mina has intercepted a correspondence from Madrid of the highest importance; and he will not communicate it but to the Cortes.

An ultra journal announces this day, with a triumphant air, that Alava, Guipuscoa, and Biscay, are nearly in insurrection, to re-establish the throne and arbitrary power.

It is confirmed that agitation prevails in Portugal. The British pride, before which every one abashed himself, excites at this day a daring indignation. The English are often publicly braved, and advised to relieve the country from their presence. We are assured, distinguished persons have already been designated by an independent party, to propose to the Cortes at Madrid, a federation between the two people of ancient Iberia.

March 29.

There is a report in circulation, that a disposition to revolt has been manifested among the troops in Prussia. Notwithstanding the extreme watchfulness of the government, the Spanish news is known to every one. Prussia has not forgotten that a constitution was promised her as a reward for her efforts in favour of national independence. This constitution, announced in danger, refused after victory, is the object of all wishes. We are assured that some superior officers, sincere friends to the king, have recalled the promises made to the people, and have insisted on the necessity of fulfilling them. These officers, it is added, have been broken, and the troops have loudly called for them to be reinstated. We are ignorant of the consequence of this affair.

A daily paper announces as a report, that an explosion, like to that of Spain, seems to threaten the kingdom of Italy. The movement began at Boulogne, and the example was soon followed at Milan. A unanimous determination was manifested for the independence of the country. The revolutionists demand for their king the archduke Reynier, with a constitutional government.

March 30.

They say that a courier has brought to the Austrian embassy, despatches which confirm the report which we have already given concerning the kingdom of Italy.

A letter from Bordeaux of the 4th ult. states, that "troops are on their march to Bayonne; probably a storm is gathering which may burst on Spain. The Holy Alliance will perhaps assist Ferdinand: if they do, farewell to the tranquillity of Europe for a long season."

A postscript to the above says "Italy is in a state nearly like that of Spain, previous to the establishment of the Cortes."

Rome, Feb. 10.

According to letters from Cairo, the celebrated Ali Pacha, with a considerable army, has conquered Palestine, and a body of troops have already entered Jerusalem.

Paris, March 27.

The Danish press cannot treat of politics, nor give news without special permission. In Belgium many editors have been arrested. It appears that from the Baltic to the Pyrenees there is a "holy alliance" against the press.

## RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

Archangel, Feb. 12.

Lieutenant Lasarew, of the imperial navy, who made a voyage last year to the icy ocean, in the brig Nova Zembla, is about to publish an account of the expedition. The brig was fitted out in this place; the crew consisted of fifty men, beside the commander, Lasarew, the lieutenant Korsakow, and the now midshipman Kuchelbeckre, the surgeon, boatswain, &c. The brig sailed from Archangel, June 9th, O. S. Their first intention was to reach the straits of Waigar, and from thence to sail about Nova Zembla and explore the coast. After indescribable sufferings, and having contended with immense bodies of ice, they at last reached, July 27th, the entrance of the straits, without being able to enter, on account of the ice there. The coast was often seen from the vessel, but it was so covered with ice, that it was entirely impossible to land. The unceasing storms, and the cold affected the health of the crew. No trace of vegetation appeared in the eyes of the voyagers. The land was covered with snow. It is probable the collection of ice is greater in these straits than formerly, because the Russian hunters do not go to Nova Zembla after the white bears, but rather to the distant Spitzbergen. After the brig had reached to 73° 2' north latitude, and to 50° 8' east longitude, from Greenwich, having sketched some points of the coast, the season for sailing in those seas being already past, they set out on their return for Archangel.

Sailing between the fields of ice, the brig came to 73° 26' north latitude, and 48° 54' east longitude—the thermometer fell on this day from  $\frac{1}{2}$  degree warm of Reaumur, to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  degrees of cold. On the way three of the crew died, and when they returned to Archangel, Sept. 4, O. S. six men only were in a situation to work the ship, and the officers were necessitated to perform sailor's duty.

The population of the city of Naples, which in the year 1818 amounted to 329,528, at the end of 1818 was 333,518. The number of births in this year was 13,879, and of deaths 11,471, of which 13 exceeded the age of 100 years.

Sir Thomas Lawrence has been elected president of the Royal Academy, in the place of Benjamin West, esq. deceased.

## Commercial Intercourse with France.

Mr. Gallatin to the Marquis of Dessolle.

Paris, 25 Oct. 1819.

Monsieur le Marquis—I had the honour, on my arrival here, to communicate, verbally, to his excellency the duke de Richelieu, that I was authorized, by my government, to conclude with that of France, commercial arrangements founded on a footing of perfect equality, and such as might promote an intercourse equally advantageous to both countries. With that view, I had requested him to examine the convention concluded in July 1815, between Great Britain and the United States, the bases of which they were ready to adopt in their commercial



relations with France. The peculiar circumstances which prevented, at that time, the further prosecution of that subject, have fortunately ceased to exist; and I have now the honour to bring it again to the consideration of your excellency.

Both France and the United States have, in order to encourage their own navigation, passed laws, laying extra duties on foreign vessels, and on the merchandise imported in such vessels. But the inequality is at present so much greater in France than in the United States, and the mode heretofore adopted in America to counteract that inequality is so defective, that if this system was permitted to continue on both sides, the commercial intercourse between the two countries would, in a short time, be carried on almost exclusively in French vessels. In order to obtain their due share in the navigation between the two countries, and they claim nothing more than their share, the United States will be compelled to alter their laws, and to lay such additional extra duties on the tonnage of French vessels, or on merchandise imported therein, as will, in that respect, restore a perfect equality in the commercial intercourse of the two nations.

This plan, however, of each government laying extra duties in order to countervail those laid by the other, is attended with serious inconveniences on both sides. The ship owners of each country are always apt to think that the extra duties paid by them, are greater and more oppressive than those laid on the vessels of the other. They claim the protection of their government, and ask that these should be enhanced. A species of commercial hostility takes place, which may have an unfavourable effect on the friendly relations of the two countries. And the ultimate and unavoidable tendency of the system is to lessen their commerce, and to throw it in other channels.

Any attempt, on the part of either country, to engross for its vessels the carrying trade between the two, will certainly be defeated in the other; and if, as it is believed, they have no other aim than that of a fair reciprocal equality, this will be attained with much greater facility and certainty, by both mutually agreeing to abolish altogether all extra duties, than by each trying to countervail those of the other.

The bases of an arrangement founded on that principle, would be,

1st. That, in the United States, no higher tonnage duties or other charges, should be laid on French, than on American vessels; nor any higher duties on articles of the produce or manufacture of France, when imported from France into the United States, in French vessels, than when imported in the same manner in American vessels.

And, reciprocally, that, in France, no higher tonnage duties or other charges should be laid on American than on French vessels; nor any higher duties on articles of the produce or manufacture of the United States, when imported from the said states into France in American vessels, than when imported in the same manner in French vessels.

2d. That no higher duties should be laid in France, on articles of the produce or manufacture of the United States, than on similar arti-

cles of the same value of the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

And reciprocally, that no higher duties should be laid in the United States, on articles of the produce or manufacture of France, than on similar articles of the same value of the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. These being, in substance, the same principles on which the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain is founded, have the advantage of being recommended by the experience of the two great maritime nations, equally jealous of their commercial prosperity. I may add that they have, either by positive treaties, or by mutual municipal laws, been adopted in the commercial intercourse between the United States and Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany and Prussia.

The great inequality, to the disadvantage of America, which now exists in her intercourse with France, renders it important that the determination of his majesty's government, on this subject, should be communicated as soon as possible. It would be with reluctance that the United States should find themselves obliged in self-defence, to lay additional extra duties on French vessels. And they have given satisfactory evidence of their earnest disposition to cultivate and promote their commercial relations with France, by the reduction of duties on French wines, which, without any previous stipulation in favour of the American commerce, was decreed during the last session of Congress.

I request your excellency to accept the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

His excellency the marquis Dessolle, minister of foreign affairs, &c. &c.

*Commerce with Lubeck.*—The burgomasters and Senate of the Hanseatic town, Lubeck, having abolished discriminating and counteracting duties, as regards the United States, the President of the United States, pursuant to an act of Congress, has proclaimed a similar cessation of discriminating duties on the part of the United States.

St. Johns, (N. B.) May 2.

*A Large Comet.*—A comet, of immense magnitude, has been seen the two last evenings in a N. W. direction—the space it occupies in the heavens from the nucleus to the extremity of the tail is 60 or 70 degrees—the time of its appearance is about ten o'clock. An astronomical gentleman has commenced his observations on the motion, &c. of this unexpected visiter, which will be communicated in our next.

## Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

May 8.—The Senate resumed in committee of the whole the consideration of the bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners to examine the route of the Chesapeake and De-



lawful canal, as already laid out, and the route of the proposed canal from the waters of the Delaware to those of the Rariton. Mr. Smith and Mr. Macon opposed the bill on principle, and at considerable length. The bill, its constitutionality, and expediency, were supported at large by Messrs. King, of New York, Dickerson, and Van Dyke.

*May 9.*—The above bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate then took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Horsey in the chair, the bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners to examine the country between the Sandusky and Miami bays of Lake Erie, and the navigable waters of the Scioto and the Great Miami rivers of the Ohio, to ascertain whether and by what route a canal can be laid out to connect those waters; and, if practicable, to determine and lay out the route of such canal, &c.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Eaton and Mr. Smith, and supported by Mr. King of New York, and Mr. Trimble; and was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 20 to 13.

The following message was transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States, on the 9th inst.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

I communicate to Congress a correspondence which has taken place between the secretary of state and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, since the message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d February, 1819.

After the failure of his Catholic Majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it, to the United States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unrati- fied, and that the minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mis- sion has been, to make complaints, and to de- mand explanations, respecting an imputed sys- tem of hostility, on the part of the citizens of the United States, against the subjects and domi- nions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy in their government, to obtain new stipulations, against these alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.

Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand were, under existing circumstances, it was thought proper, without compromising the government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explana- tions that were desired, on every subject, with the utmost candour. The result has proved what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of a systematic hostility, being adopt- ed and pursued by citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain, is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigour, that neu- trality, in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, no incursions made, from within the United States, against the do-

minions of Spain; nor have any naval equipments been permitted, in favour of either party, against the other. Their citizens have been warned of the obligations incident to the neutral condition of their country; the public officers have been instructed to see that the laws were fully exe- cuted; and severe examples have been made of some who violated them.

In regard to the stipulation proposed, as the condition of the ratification of the treaty, that the United States shall abandon the right to re- cognize the revolutionary colonies in South America, or to form other relations with them, when in their judgment it may be just and ex- pedient so to do, it is manifestly so repugnant to the honour, and even to the independence of the United States, that it has been impossible to discuss it. In making this proposal, it is per- ceived that his Catholic Majesty has entirely misconceived the principles on which this go- vernment has acted, in being a party to a nego- tiation so long protracted, for claims so well founded and reasonable, as he likewise has the sacrifices which the United States have made, comparatively, with Spain, in the treaty to which it is proposed to annex so extraordinary and im- proper a condition.

Had the minister of Spain offered an unqua- lified pledge that the treaty should be ratified by his sovereign, on being made acquainted with the explanations which had been given by this government, there would have been a strong motive for accepting and submitting it to the Senate for their advice and consent, rather than resort to other measures for redress, however justifiable and proper. But he gives no such pledge. On the contrary, he declares explicitly that the refusal of this government to relinquish the right of judging and acting for itself here- after, according to circumstances, in regard to the Spanish colonies—a right common to all nations—has rendered it impossible for him, under his instructions, to make such engage- ment. He thinks that his sovereign will be in- duced, by his communications, to ratify the treaty; but still he leaves him free either to adopt that measure, or to decline it. He admits that the other objections are essentially re- moved, and will not, in themselves, prevent the ratification, provided the difficulty on the third point is surmounted. The result, therefore, is, that the treaty is declared to have no obligation whatever; that its ratification is made to depend, not on the consideration which led to its adop- tion, and the conditions which it contains, but on a new article unconnected with it, respecting which a new negotiation must be opened, of in- definite duration, and doubtful issue.

Under this view of the subject, the course to be pursued would appear to be direct and ob- vious, if the affairs of Spain had remained in the state in which they were when this minister sailed. But it is known, that an important change has since taken place in the government of that country, which cannot fail to be sensibly felt, in its intercourse with other nations. The minister of Spain has essentially declared his in- ability to act, in consequence of that change. With him, however, under his present powers, nothing could be done. The attitude of the United States must now be assumed, on full consideration of what is due to their rights,



their interest, and honour, without regard to the powers or incidents of the late mission. We may, at pleasure, occupy the territory which was intended and provided by the late treaty as an indemnity for losses so long since sustained by our citizens, but still nothing could be settled definitively, without a treaty between the two nations. Is this the time to make the pressure? If the United States were governed by views of ambition and aggrandizement, many strong reasons might be given in its favour. But we have no objects of that kind to accomplish; none which are not founded in justice, and which can be injured by forbearance. Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation and humanity which have characterized the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The United States would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will be, there is just ground to presume that our differences with Spain will be speedily and satisfactorily settled. With these remarks I submit it to the wisdom of Congress, whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject, until the next session.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 9th May, 1820.

May 15.—The Senate adjourned to the second Monday in November.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

May 10.—The bill fixing on the second Monday in November for the time for the next meeting of Congress, was passed and sent to the Senate.—A committee was appointed to examine, in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, what bills are proper to be acted on during the present session of Congress.—The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Taylor in the chair; and the following resolves were taken into consideration:

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide by law a suitable outfit and salary for such minister or ministers as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any of the governments of South America, which have established, and are maintaining, their independence on Spain.

*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made for requesting the President of the United States to cause to be presented to the general the most worthy and distinguished, in his opinion, in the service of any of the independent governments of South America, the sword which was given by the viceroy of Lima to captain Biddle, of the Ontario, during her late cruise in the Pacific, and which is now in the office of the department of state, with the expression of the wish of the Congress of the United States that it may be employed in the support and preservation of the liberties and independence of his country.

The second of these resolves, for reasons stated by Mr. Clay, was withdrawn by him. The first resolve gave rise to considerable debate, which shall be hereafter reported. The previous question having been determined in the affirmative, the main question, on agreeing to

the said first resolve, as above stated, was decided in the affirmative, 80 to 75.

May 12.—Mr. Taylor, from the joint committee appointed to inquire into and report what subjects were proper to be acted on before adjournment, made a report, regulating the order in which the business should be acted on; and the order was agreed to.—Mr. Edwards, of North Carolina, moved that the committee of the whole to which is committed the bill to continue in force the act "to protect the commerce of the United States and to punish the crime of piracy," the bill to incorporate the President and Managers of the American Colonization Society, and the resolutions authorizing the President of the United States to negotiate with foreign governments on the means of effecting an entire abolition of the African slave trade, be discharged from the further consideration thereof; and the motion was decided in the affirmative. Mr. E. then moved that the resolutions do lie on the table; and a division thereon being required, the question was first taken on ordering the first resolution to lie on the table, which is in the following words:

*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President be requested to consult and negotiate with all the governments, where ministers of the United States are or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the African slave trade.

And it was decided by yeas and nays, 78 to 35, against laying the same on the table. The question was then taken on ordering the second resolution to lie on the table, which is in the following words:

*Resolved, &c.* That the President be requested to enter into a stipulation or formal declaration, with the several maritime powers, recognizing the independence and permanent neutrality of any colony of the free people of colour of the United States which shall be established on the western coast of Africa.

And decided in the negative. The question was then taken on ordering the third resolution to lie on the table, which is in the following words, viz.

*Resolved, &c.* That the President be requested, in such use as he may deem it expedient to make of the public ships of the United States, to afford every aid, not inconsistent with the public welfare, to the efforts of the American society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States upon the western coast of Africa.

And decided in the affirmative. Mr. Brush then moved that the first resolution be postponed to the next session of Congress; which motion was negatived. The first resolution was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. On motion of Mr. Brush, the second resolution was postponed to the next session. On motion of Mr. Storrs, the bill to incorporate the President and Managers of the American Colonization Society, was postponed until the first day of the next session of Congress. The bill from the Senate "to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy, and also to make further provision for punishing the crime



of piracy," was read the third time, as yesterday amended at the instance of Mr. Mercer, and was passed, and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment, after refusing to agree to a motion of Mr. Rich to recommit the same. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the President of the United States to borrow a sum of money for the use of the government. The bill from the Senate, authorizing the building of certain small vessels of war, passed through a committee of the whole, after being amended so as to reduce the number from seven to five.

[The object of these vessels is to protect the revenue, and pursue pirates, &c. in the waters of our southern coast, which are too shallow to be navigated by the vessels now in service.]

The bill was opposed by Mr. Cannon as unnecessary, and also because the cost of the vessels (60,000 dollars) was not to be taken from the monies already appropriated for repairs. It was supported by Mr. Silsbee, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Newton, on the ground of its being required for the security of the revenue, and the detection of smugglers and pirates. The question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, was decided by yeas and nays, 78 votes to 37; and the bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

*May 13.*—The bill to authorize the President to borrow three millions of dollars, was passed by a vote of 75 to 30.—The bill from the Senate to continue in force the act "to provide for reports of decisions of the supreme court," passed through the usual forms, and was read a third time and finally passed.—The bill laying a heavy tonnage duty on French ships, after the first of July, and to continue until France shall lay aside her discriminating duties, as far as the United States are concerned, was passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Warfield submitted the following resolution, the question on which being put by the clerk, it was adopted unanimously:

*Resolved, unanimously, by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the thanks of this House be given to the honourable Henry Clay, speaker thereof, for the dignity, ability, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of that station.*

The speaker then rose, and addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN—The House of Representatives has, on former occasions, honoured me by a vote of its thanks. I then felt that the sole claim which I had to a testimony of the public approbation so distinguished, was the zeal with which I have ever sought to discharge the highly responsible duties of the chair; and I am now sensible that I am indebted to your belief of the continued exertion of that zeal for the fresh proof of your favourable sentiments towards me, in the resolution which you have just adopted.

If, gentlemen, the traveller parts with regret from those agreeable acquaintances which he casually makes, as he journeys on his way, how much more painful must be the separation of those who have co-operated many months in the anxious endeavour to advance the prosperity of a common country; who have been animated by mutual sympathies; and who have become en-

deared to each other by an interchange of all the friendly offices incident to the freest social intercourse? Addressing you as I now do, probably the last time from this place, I confess I feel a degree of emotion which I am utterly unable to express. I shall carry with me into that retirement which is necessary to the performance of indispensable private duties, a grateful recollection of all your kindnesses; of the respectful and affectionate consideration of me, which you have always evinced; of the generous and almost unlimited confidence which you have ever reposed in me; and of the tenderness with which you have treated even my errors. But, interesting as have been the relations in which I have stood, for many years, to this House, I have yet higher motives for continuing to behold it with the deepest solicitude. I shall regard it as the great depository of the most important powers of our excellent constitution; as the watchful and faithful centinel of the freedom of the people; as the fairest and truest image of their deliberate will and wishes; and as that branch of the government where, if our beloved country shall unhappily be destined to add another to the long list of melancholy examples of the loss of public liberty, we shall witness its last struggles and its expiring throes.

Gentlemen, I beg you to carry with you my sincerest wishes for your individual happiness, and the prosperity of your respective families.

The House adjourned to the second Monday in November.

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One of the newspapers in Missouri contains a specimen of the various ways in which the candidates for the convention that is to form their constitution, offer themselves to the people, and among the rest a Mr. John Linsey says:—"My political principles are, I believe, well known to be REPUBLICAN, and as to slavery, I shall be in favour of it."

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A newspaper has been established at Jonesborough, Tennessee, called "*The Emancipator*," the especial object of which is "*to advocate the abolition of slavery.*"

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*Duelling.*—The legislature of Alabama, has passed a law for the suppression of duelling. The first section makes it imperative on all judges and justices, to arrest and bind over all persons suspected of an intention to fight a duel, together with the aids and abettors. The second section declares, that all parties concerned in a duel, shall upon conviction, be imprisoned three months, and shall be fined not exceeding 2000 dollars, and shall be forever disqualified from holding any appointment of honour or profit in the state.

The eighth section ordains, that any judge or justice, knowing that a duel is to be fought and shall not prevent it, shall be indicted, and if guilty, shall be dismissed from office.

The ninth section declares, that if any person shall, by written or printed handbills, proclaim any citizen to be a coward, or use other offensive language for not accepting a challenge, he shall be fined not exceeding 500 dollars.

The tenth section declares, that any printer



who will not give up the author of a communication of the above nature, to the court, when called upon, shall be punished for a contempt of said court at its discretion.

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*Extract of a Letter from Samuel Hodges, jr. American consul, at the Cape de Verdes, dated St. Jago, March 23.*

"Died at Rio Pangos, captain Thomas Baker, master of the slave schooner Carnoma, belonging to himself and James Spencer, of Baltimore.

"Captured by his Britannic Majesty's brig of war Thistle, captain Hogan, brig Rambler, Churchill, of Bristol, and schooner —, Taylor, (late Lawton,) of do. Also, another schooner, an American, name unknown, with full cargoes of slaves, ordered for Sierra Leone."

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A dispute has long existed between the states of New York and New Jersey, relative to the jurisdiction of the waters separating the two states. By New York, the exclusive privilege was granted to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton to navigate those waters by vessels propelled by steam. This has been resisted by New Jersey. Several prohibitory and retaliatory laws and decrees have been adopted by the two states respectively, which, however, have hitherto been almost entirely inoperative.

An injunction having been issued by the chancellor of New York, commanding a citizen of New Jersey to refrain from navigating those waters by steam, a retaliatory law was passed at the last session of the legislature of New Jersey. In virtue of this law, the steam boat Olive Branch was seized, a few days ago, while lying at New Brunswick. Until this dispute is settled, which will probably be done by the supreme court of the United States, we presume the steam boat navigation from New York to New Brunswick and Elizabethtown, will be suspended.

[Am. Centinel.]

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*New York. May 15.*

*A Whale caught.*—The pilot boat Clinton, started on Wednesday last, on a third cruise, in pursuit of the whales which continue to be frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Sandy Hook. On Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, about seven miles from the Hook, the crew succeeded in fixing their harpoons into one, which, after towing the boats from 25 to 30 miles, in the course of two hours, became exhausted. She was towed up to town in triumph yesterday afternoon. This animal is about 50 feet in length, and it is said will yield from 50 to 70 barrels of oil. It is intended by the owners to have this great natural curiosity ready for exhibition this morning, at a convenient place on one of the wharves at Brooklyn, a little west of the ferry.

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The following gentlemen were, on Monday, chosen by the select and common councils, as guardians of the poor—George Weaver, Wm. Duane, Charles Johnson, Dr. Samuel Emlen, Adolph Ehringhaus, George Honey, Thomas Cave, Thomas Desilver, Thomas Wallace, Geo. Ritter, Samuel Reynolds.

By the commissioners of the district of Spring Garden—Lawrence Shuster and Peter Shuster.

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*Pennsylvania Hospital, 5th mo. 8th, 1820.*

The following persons were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

*Physicians of the House*—Thomas Parke, Joseph Hartshorne, John C. Otto, Samuel Colhoun, Joseph Parris, Thomas T. Hewson.

*For the Lying-in Department*—Thomas C. James.

THOS. P. COPE, Sec'ry.

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#### DIED,

In this city, on the 10th inst. aged nearly 78 years, SAMUEL WHEELER, esq. a native of the county of Philadelphia, and a descendant of the colonists of Sweden, who arrived before William Penn. He was an active patriot during the war of the revolution. In June, 1775, he assisted in the taking as prisoners, major Skeene (the elder) and other officers, who were coming out in the British service. They were captured on shipboard, a few miles below the city, by a detachment of picked men, under the command of captain Bradford. Mr. Wheeler was the first man that mounted the deck, and thereby, as is believed, did the first act of open war that was committed south of New York.

In the summer of 1776 he was busily occupied among the American forces that were preparing on the southwest end of Long Island to fight the English on their landing.

During the war he made cannon of bars of iron, far excelling brass ordnance of similar caliber, in lightness, and in distance, and accuracy of effect. The first that he made, was in this city; it was the admiration and pride of the American army; was captured at the battle of Brandywine, carried to England, and deposited in the Tower of London. On the approach of the enemy to Philadelphia, Mr. Wheeler removed his family to North Wales, Montgomery county, and continued to the close of the war, active, zealous, and dauntless, employing in the service of his country, his skill and genius, without profit to himself; exercising hospitality to an extreme; entertaining great numbers of American officers; receiving to his house, almost without limit, travellers and the destitute and sick.

From his humanity and that of his family in taking in and providing for a sick soldier, who proved to be ill of a disease prevalent in the American army, several of his family sickened and died. After the war he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the state legislature for the county of Montgomery, and at the time of his death, was the oldest justice of the peace in the county of Philadelphia, and one of the oldest members of the American Philosophical Society. He was distinguished for benevolence, public spirit, active usefulness, firmness of principle, and has left the recollection of a character unsullied by a single stain.

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The triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, commenced its session in this city on Tuesday the 16th inst.



The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, commenced its annual session on Thursday the 18th inst.

The New Jersey legislature commenced its session on Wednesday the 17th inst.

Deaths in this city from the 29th April to 6th May, 34—from 6th May to 13th May, 49.

### MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. at Cumberland, Maryland, by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Samuel Magill, merchant, to Miss Emma Whitehead, daughter of Mr. John Whitehead, formerly of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. George Boyd, Mr. Samuel Al-  
linson, merchant, to Mrs. Eliza Welsh, daughter of the late John Hall, esq. all of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Pilmore, Louis Gruchet, lieutenant colonel in the French imperial army, chevalier of the legion of honour, and late cabinet secretary and adjutant to Murat, king of Naples, &c. to Madame Elizabeth Balan, of this city.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. Samuel Dannaker, to Miss Susan Bond, daughter of Mr. Jacob Bond, all of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, John G. Watmough, esq. to Miss Ellen, daughter of John D. Cox, esq. all of this city.

### DIED.

At Tangiers (Morocco), on the 8th March, suddenly, of a fit of apoplexy, James Simpson, esq. consul of the United States, for the empire of Morocco. Mr. Simpson had for nearly twenty years officiated in that capacity, with honour to himself and to the great advantage of his country.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. Sarah M'Kean, consort of the late governor Thomas M'Kean, aged seventy-five years.

## Agriculture.

Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil,  
Your nation's glory is a *cultur'd soil*!  
Rome's Cincinnatus of illustrious birth,  
Increas'd his laurels while he till'd the earth.

**Caterpillars.**—Hemp is a great enemy to caterpillars. By surrounding a bed of cabbages with a row of hemp, the cabbages will be preserved.

**Corn Stalks.**—In dry seasons when the corn crop fails, the stalks might be bruised, boiled, fermented, and distilled. The produce will amply compensate for the labour.

**Churning.**—After churning some time, throw into the churn one spoonful of distilled vinegar for every gallon of cream. When churning proves tedious this will greatly hasten the separation of the butter.

**To cure Hams Westphalia fashion.**—Sprinkle your ham with common salt for one day; then wipe it dry. Take 1 pound brown sugar, a quarter of a pound saltpetre, a half pint bay salt, and 3 pints common salt. Stir these well together in an iron pan over the fire till moderately hot. The ham to lie in this pickle for three weeks.

**Guinea Corn.**—The stalks of this grain, if pressed, are said to yield a juice sweeter and of greater body than the sugar cane. If distilled, the juice yields a spirit equal, if not superior to rum.

**Carrots.**—According to some agricultural reports, carrots will yield 600 or even 900 bushels per acre. Reducing this so low as one hundred bushels per acre, it may naturally be presumed, that one bushel of carrots will yield one gallon of pure spirit.

**Young Turnip Plants.**—From a late London paper it appears that a new and easy method has lately been discovered, in England, of preventing the destruction of the young turnip plants by the fly, and for which the discoverer was rewarded with 200 guineas. It is merely to sow about 2 lbs. of radish seed on every acre of turnip land, with the turnip seed; the fly preferring to feed on the radish plants, will in such case leave the turnip plants unmolested.

**Fruit Trees.**—One of the most effectual methods of preventing the ascent of insects on fruit trees, in the spring, is to draw a streak of tar round the body of the tree; but the surface of this soon becomes incrustated by the warmth of the atmosphere, and then the insects are enabled to pass this barrier. To remedy this, mix a proportion of oil with the tar, which will prevent the hardening of the exterior for a considerable length of time; and when the effects of the oil are dissipated, let the exterior be again softened with oil. This plan is certainly one of the most efficacious for preventing insects from ascending the bodies of fruit trees.

[*The Plough Boy.*]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Editors—By publishing the following extract, you may afford some pleasure, if not profit, to your readers. H.  
Georgetown, April, 1820.

### Cure for Foundered Horses, by a surgical operation.

From the Medical and Surgical Journal of Edinburgh.

The operation has succeeded admirably, and will probably lead to a similar practice in the human subject. It has hitherto failed frequently in the *Tic Doloureux* and other diseases, either from the regeneration of the divided nerve producing a union and restoration of sensation, or from the effect being produced by the swelling of the ends of the cut nerve sufficient to effect the union. But the excision of two inches in length effectually prevents such a restoration of feeling. Mr. Sewell, the well known assistant professor at the Veterinary College, who has the exclusive claim to this improvement, in the course of the last eighteen months, performed this operation on above 100 horses, with uniform success, except perhaps two or three cases, in which there was great organical disease of the foot. Although the operation requires the skill of Mr. Sewell, it is very simple. It consists in cutting down upon the trunks of the nerves which enter the foot in contact with the arteries, on each side of either the small or large pastern joint, and then removing a piece of the nerve. A few minutes after the operation, the animal walks and trots like



a sound horse, which just before could scarcely move at all, and then in extreme pain. The principle is obvious—it is that of removing the conductors of sensation from the seat in the disease to the brain. The division of the arteries accompanying the nerves is carefully avoided.

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*On the Cultivation and Use of the Sunflower.*

Sir—I have deemed it possibly useful to communicate a few facts relative to the culture of the sunflower, for the purpose of making oil; in hopes that it may be fully tested by some careful hand, who will communicate the result. I was led to the subject by a paragraph relative to oil, in a late number of the *Farmer*, perhaps from the southward.

A few years since, being then personally engaged in farming, among other experiments, I planted sunflower seed, on the ninth of May, in a rich black soil, drill fashion, rows four feet apart, plants from two to three feet asunder when thinned, amounting to eight square rods. They grew well under a common corn cultivation, and ripened, and the seed heads were cut off the stalks in a dry sunny day about the first of October, carried directly into the barn and threshed out immediately, the seeds separating easily from the heads, and produced four and a half bushels, equal to *ninety bushels per acre*. Many of the stalks grew to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, and were as thick as a stout man's wrist. They bore flowers in various numbers, from 5, 10, 15 to 20, and upwards on a single stalk, generally two or three very large flowers, and the rest small in proportion, as they gradated downwards on the arms or branches of the stalk. I had been induced to expect that the seed would produce a gallon of oil to the bushel, and of the finest quality, perhaps equal to sweet oil. Of the quality of the oil for fine lamps and other uses, I have no doubt. But in the quantity I was disappointed. I had it expressed at a common mill, where linseed oil was manufactured, and much was wasted and lost in the process, on account of the small quantity of seed, and the flavour of the oil affected by the rancidity of the flaxseed. The oil is certainly very fine, and perhaps for patent lamps exceeded by none other whatever. To what other general use it might be applied, as paints, varnish, &c., I cannot say, but I am convinced from the above experiment, it might

be made a profitable culture, wherever oil is much an article of use. If the seeds were shelled or separated from the dry outside husk, (similar to shelling barley or pelts) before bruising, I think much would be saved as to the quantity made: as I attributed much of the loss to the dry absorbing quality of the husk or shell of the seed.

I should be sincerely gratified in hearing any further information relative to this article, or having it further tested by some skilful hand, who would communicate the result to the public.

Zanesville, Ohio, April 20th, 1820.

[*American Farmer.*]

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*Curious experimental hints for saving half the quantity of Corn now used for seed.*

Mr. Fraboni, an ingenious Italian gentleman having observed that the farmers in Tuscany divide the larger seed of pulse, particularly beans, in at least two parts before sowing, resolved to make a similar experiment with the grains of corn. For this purpose he coarsely pounded some grains of corn and threw them into a vessel of water; when the heaviest particles, being those which he suspected of containing the germs, immediately sunk to the bottom. These he had regularly sowed, and produced plentifully, and corn of equal goodness to that raised from the whole seeds, in fact even shooting forth a greater number of stalks than the entire.

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REMARKS ON ANIMAL MANURES.

Fish forms a powerful manure in whatever state it is applied; but it cannot be ploughed in too fresh, though the quantity should be limited. Mr. Young records an experiment, in which herrings spread over a field and ploughed in for wheat, produced so rank a crop, that it was entirely laid before harvest.

Bones are much used as a manure in the neighbourhood of London. After being broken and boiled for grease, they are sold to the farmer. The more divided they are, the more powerful are their effects. The expense of grinding them in a mill would probably be repaid by the increase of their fertilizing powers; and in the state of powder they might be used in the drill husbandry, and delivered with the seed in the same manner as rape cake.

Bone dust, and bone shavings, the refuse



of the turning manufacture, may be advantageously employed in the same way.

The basis of bone is constituted by earthy salts, principally phosphate of lime, with some carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia; the easily decomposable substances in bone, are fat, gelatine and cartilage, which seems of the same nature as coagulated albumen.

Horn is a still more powerful manure than bone, as it contains a larger quantity of decomposable animal matter. From 500 grains of ox-horn, Mr. Hatchett obtained only 1-5th grains of earthy residuum, and not quite half of this was phosphate of lime. The shavings or turnings of horn form an excellent manure, though they are not sufficiently abundant to be in common use. The animal matter in them seems to be of the nature of coagulated albumen, and it is slowly rendered soluble by the action of water. The earthy matter in horn and still more that in bones, prevents the too rapid decomposition of the animal matter, and renders it very durable in its effects.

Hair, woollen rags and feathers, are all analogous in composition, and principally consist of a substance similar to albumen, united to gelatine. This is shown by the ingenious researches of Mr. Hatchett. The theory of their operation is similar to that of bone and horn shavings.

The refuse of the different manufactures of skin and leather form very useful manures: such as the shavings of the currier, furriers' clippings, and the offals of the tan yard and of the glue-maker. The gelatine contained in every kind of skin is in a state fitted for its gradual solution or decomposition; and when buried in the soil it lasts for a considerable time, and constantly affords a supply of nutritive matter to the plants in its neighbourhood.

Blood contains certain quantities of all the principles found in other animal substances, and is consequently a very good manure. It has been already stated that it contains fibrine; it likewise contains albumen; the red particles in it, which have been supposed by many foreign chemists to have been coloured by iron in a particular state of combination with oxygen and acid matter, Mr. Brande considers as formed by a peculiar animal substance, containing very little iron.

The scum taken from the boilers of the sugar bakers, and which is used as manure, principally consists of bullocks' blood, which has been employed for the purpose of sepa-

rating the impurities of common brown sugar, by means of the coagulation of its albuminous matter by the heat of the boiler.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

## Miscellany.

### EXTRACT.

#### *Improvements in Moral and in Political Science.*

To the same circumstance it is owing, that improvements in moral and in political science do not strike the imagination with nearly so great force as the discoveries of the mathematician or of the chymist. When an inveterate prejudice is destroyed by extirpating the casual associations on which it was grafted, how powerful is the new impulse given to the intellectual faculties of man! Yet how slow and silent the process by which the effect is accomplished! Were it not, indeed, for a certain class of learned authors, who, from time to time, heave the log into the deep, we should hardly believe that the reason of the species is progressive. In this respect, the religious and academical establishments in some parts of Europe are not without their use to the historian of the human mind. Immoveably moored to the same station by the strength of their cables, and the weight of their anchors, they enable him to measure the rapidity of the current by which the rest of the world are borne along.

This, too, is remarkable in the history of our prejudices; that, as soon as the films fall from the intellectual eye, we are apt to lose all recollection of our former blindness. Like the fantastic and giant shapes which, in a thick fog, the imagination lends to a block of stone, or to the stump of a tree, they produce, while the illusion lasts, the same effect with truths and realities; but the moment the eye has caught the exact form and dimensions of its object, the spell is broken forever; nor can any effort of thought again conjure up the spectres which have vanished.

Our principal object in copying from an English writer of great ability, the following notice of *Fenelon*, is to impress on our readers the important truths it contains on the subject of political economy.

### FENELON.

The reputation of Fenelon as a philosopher would probably have been higher and more universal than it is, if he had not added



to the depth, comprehension, and soundness of his judgment, so rich a variety of those more pleasing and attracting qualities, which are commonly regarded rather as the flowers than the fruits of study. The same remark may be extended to the Fenelon of England, whose ingenious and original essays on the *Pleasures of Imagination* would have been much more valued by modern metaphysicians, had they been less beautifully and happily written. The characteristic excellence, however, of the archbishop of Cambray, is that *moral wisdom* which (Shaftesbury has well observed) "comes more from the heart than from the head;" and which seems to depend less on the reach of our reasoning powers, than on the absence of those narrow and malignant passions, which, on all questions of ethics and politics (perhaps I might add of religion also,) are the chief source of our speculative errors.

The *Adventures of Telemachus*, when considered as a production of the seventeenth century, and still more as the work of a Roman Catholic bishop, is a sort of prodigy; and it may, to this day, be confidently recommended, as the best manual extant, for impressing on the minds of youth the leading truths, both of practical morals and of political economy. Nor ought it to be concluded, because these truths appear to lie so near the surface, and command so immediately the cordial assent of the understanding, that they are therefore obvious or tritcal; for the case is the same with *all* the truths most essential to human happiness. The importance of agriculture and of religious toleration to the prosperity of states; the criminal impolicy of thwarting the kind arrangements of Providence, by restraints upon commerce; and the duty of legislators to study the laws of the moral world as the groundwork and standard of their own, appear to minds unsophisticated by inveterate prejudices, as approaching nearly to the class of axioms; yet, how much ingenious and refined discussion has been employed, even in our own times, to combat the prejudices which every where continue to struggle against them; and how remote does the period yet seem, when there is any probability that these prejudices shall be completely abandoned.

"But how," said Telemachus to Narbal, "can such a commerce as this of Tyre be established at Ithaca?" "By the same means," said Narbal, "that have established it here. Receive all strangers with readiness and hospitality; let them find convenience and liberality in your ports; and be

careful never to disgust them by avarice or pride: above all, never restrain the freedom of commerce, by rendering it subservient to your own immediate gain. The pecuniary advantages of commerce should be left wholly to those by whose labour it subsists; lest this labour, for want of a sufficient motive, should cease. There are more than equivalent advantages of another kind, which must necessarily result to the prince from the wealth which a free commerce will bring into his state; and commerce is a kind of spring, which to divert from its natural channel is to lose." Had the same question been put to Smith or to Franklin in the present age, what sounder advice could they have offered?

#### DYSPEPSIA.

EXTRACT FROM A DIARY.

*April 5.*—Got up with increased stricture over my eyes—acute pain in the left breast—sense of weariness—thought it might be want of food. Breakfasted on strong tea, and dipt toast, and slices of ham. Had the heart-burn shockingly; very uneasy about the breast—thought I was going to be unwell—had a great mind to consult a physician—postponed it—never liked physic, think it don't agree with me. Had a disagreeable forenoon; business irksome.

Came home to dinner; took a little biters. Dined upon fried fish, ragout veal, and boiled flour pudding—avoided all vegetables but potatoes; drank cider, and six glasses of wine. No fruit—but felt miserably all the afternoon.

Thought I was low spirited, and that if I kept my engagement for the evening, I might be better. Limited myself, at supper, to some fine fat cheese, new bread and porter. Came home no better. Had a most restless night. All the imps of the lower regions seemed to have been sent to stare me in the face, the moment I closed my eyes. Began to fear that I have got the *dyspepsia*; and if I have, what a villainous disease it is!

*April 6.*—Got up feverish. Looked at my tongue in the glass;—found it badly coated. Concluded to live sparingly, and change my diet. Gave up tea, think it hurts my nerves. Drank a pint of coffee, and eat two hot muffins, with honey instead of butter;—like butter, but think it don't agree with me. Heart-burn again!—I am surprised at this! Took a pint of soda water to carry it off: felt very flatulent; pains about the region of the stomach,



much increased;—must be careful at dinner. Very heavy and uncomfortable all the forenoon;—out of sorts with myself, and every body else. Dined upon boiled pork, turnips and rice;—drank brandy and water. Heart-burn again!—surprising! Sharp, wandering pains all the afternoon. Determined to take advice, but put it off till to-morrow, because I must go to the *fire club* this evening. Went with a fixed resolution not to *eat or drink*. Could not resist the scoloped oysters and lobster. The tongue they said was excellent—eat a few slices with celery. Eat a few nuts and figs—(they were the finest I have seen), and three sweet oranges, the only ones I have seen this season. Some of the songs were very good;—the wine passable;—was astonished and grieved, to find, on rising, that I had taken at least a pint of it. Came home very much oppressed;—felt shockingly;—seemed as if I should burst; thought it was only wind; drank a pint of hot water dashed with gin:—Did no good. Went to bed;—had the nightmare cruelly. Dreamed that *Tom Paine's bones were in bed with me*. Could lie no longer. Got up—rubbed myself an hour, with a crash towel;—brought on a perspiration, which was followed by a chill, when I stopped to take breath;—kept on rubbing; fell asleep in my chair, and tumbled on the floor. Crept into bed again. Old, ugly, disturbed faces thronged around me whenever I shut my eyes—kept obstinately awake till day light—got asleep and slept till ten.

*April 7.*—Got up quite dispirited;—tongue worse, mouth very dry. Shooting pains through my head and breast. Must take advice;—but resolve to see what one day's careful living will do. Abandoned tea and coffee; I am sure they hurt me. Took a pint of chocolate, four crackers, and *three herring*, instead of butter. Am sure bread don't agree with me. Told my servant that I was resolved to be very careful, and ordered him to watch me all day, and to put *the like* of every thing that I eat and drank, into a *milk pan*, that I might see how it all looked together.—Told him to begin with chocolate, crackers and herring. Heart-burn came on again! can't account for this. Lump of magnesia into my stomach, and one into milk pan. Took exercise on horseback; came back with my stomach all in a broil; put a pint of soda water into it, and a pint in the milk pan. Had a small party to dine—determined to be careful. Eat boiled beef—one glass of port after it; baked fish, one

tumbler of cider after it;—part of a duck; little brandy and water. Took very little gravy, sauce or celery. Eat four crackers, and a whole pepper to help digestion.—Took two slices hunter's pudding, eat a few nuts, raisins, figs, and only two oranges;—a few sweetmeats; about a pint of *Maderia*, one glass of champagne, two of *Curacao*,—drank coffee, eat two pieces cracker-toast, and a slice of pound cake. Took snuff all the time I was not eating, drinking or smoking. (Equal quantities of all these, except snuff and segars, into the *milk pan*.) The company very agreeable—sat late; fine glee. Company left me; felt shockingly oppressed; head ached distressingly. Felt as if *two of me* had got into my skin. Flatulent, flushed, and hot and cold by turns. Concluded to walk over South Boston bridge before going to bed;—cold east wind! soon turned back. Dreadful oppression!—night mare; horrid faces! short naps, frightful dreams! heart-burn; shooting pains all over me; and trembling in the stomach and limbs. Afraid I must have eaten something that did not agree with me.

*April 8.*—Got up very unwell. Tongue very much furred—pulse beat irregular! shooting pains; head confused; sense of soreness in swallowing. Felt a strange beating of the heart. Began to think I was going to be sick. Dressed myself with difficulty; could not shave for trembling. Thought of *diet* for the day, and this made me think of the *milk pan*. Told the servant to bring it. Good heavens; what a mess! Thought the servant had cracked a joke upon me! Examined him sharply. He protested he had been critically exact. Doubted him. Resolved to read *Cheselden*, to see where the stomach is situated, and how much it *can* hold. Resolved to read *Fourcroy*, to learn how heat operates upon mixtures: but concluded to see for myself—and therefore, put the milk pan over a slow fire, about equal to natural animal warmth—watched the changes—was horror struck at the process!—Uneasiness and pains increased, momentarily—and soon felt so much indisposed, and alarmed, concluded to *skip Cheselden* and *Fourcroy*, and send immediately for doctor. He came. Showed him my milk pan. Told him my servant said, *that I had just the same quantity of the same things in my stomach!* The doctor said he had no doubt of it! Told the doctor I was afraid I had got the *dyspepsia*, and asked him whether he thought, from the specimen of the milk pan, that I



had lived *properly*, for one suffering under that abominable disease. [*Bost. D. Adv.*]

#### OPPRESSION.

It behoves us, of Pennsylvania, in preferring complaints, as we justly do, against the outrages practised in the south upon the principles of freedom and the rights of human nature, to inquire whether we may not ourselves be guilty of acts falling under the same description, and calling for a like reprehension. At this moment such is undoubtedly the case; we are committing, in the imprisonment of the Quakers for their refusal to pay militia fines, a wrong and cruelty scarcely less flagrant than the public sale of a negro for the taxes due by his master. The following paper is literally copied from one received a few days ago at Norristown, from the hands of the parties cooped up in the common jail of that town.

"Thomas Adamson, of Horsham township, in the twenty-sixth year of his age; committed 22d of 3d mo. Fine thirty dollars; costs six dollars and thirty-five cents.

"Robert Kenderdine, of Horsham township, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Fine forty dollars; costs five dollars and sixty-four cents.

"Solomon Lukens, of Gwynedd township, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. Fine forty-five dollars; costs five dollars and seventy-nine cents. The two last committed 12th of 4th mo.

"And we are willing to add, that we suffer this imprisonment because our religious principles forbade the payment of said fine."

There is no generous mind or feeling heart that will not be strongly moved by the situation of these respectable young men. They are severed from their families, to whose support their labour is, perhaps, material; withdrawn from their industrious pursuits; cast for an indefinite period into a narrow prison, wherein, if it resemble the majority of such receptacles in our small towns, they must suffer every physical inconvenience, and what cannot fail to be worse to their feelings and more dangerous to their ulterior welfare, a degrading, perhaps vicious fellowship. The treatment they experience is the alternative of a violation of their religious conscience, to which they nobly prefer whatever ills of the kind it is in the power of the law to inflict. Their case is, probably, not single. Every county jail may have inmates of a similar

description from the same cause. All this in Pennsylvania!

When Penn founded this commonwealth, he proclaimed security to religious conscience in every particular. One of the leading principles of his sect was to contribute in no manner, immediately to any military purpose: One of their grievances, from which they sought relief in exchanging their native country for a new and wild continent, was the compulsion attempted to be exercised upon them in relation to that principle. They thought they had, by their new institutions, preserved their posterity, as well as themselves, from such compulsion; by those institutions they drew hither multitudes of their own persuasion, and others attracted by the general liberality of their system, to whose property, labours, and encouraging example the rapid improvement and growth of the province were owing. The proprietary stipulated in his charter of privileges of 1705, that "no person or persons inhabiting the province should be in any case molested or prejudiced in his or their person or estate, because of his or their conscientious persuasion or practice, nor be compelled to do or suffer any act or thing contrary to their religious persuasion." This stipulation and the antecedent arrangements upon the faith of which so many settled here with valuable estates, constituted a pledge which should have been considered forever inviolable. It would seem, indeed, to have been renewed by our present constitution, in that clause of the ninth article, which declares that "no human authority can, in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience."

There is not only a positive injustice, but a breach of equity committed in this matter. The society of Friends maintain all their own poor at their own separate expense, besides contributing equally with their fellow citizens to the common poor rates. All other taxes they pay, as a body, perhaps, with unequalled punctuality. They have always been, and are, among the foremost in promoting by liberal donations and personal exertions, works and foundations of charity. Indeed, it cannot be doubted, but that by their system of internal discipline and their activity in private beneficence, they save to the state much more than the amount of militia fines for which they are now so miserably harassed. It is no secret, moreover, that no inconsiderable portion of such fines when levied never reach the public treasury; and that those who are charged with the col-



lection of them but too commonly hunt out with *especial* care the man who is known to be conscientiously scrupulous on the subject. Better for the objects of this persecution to repair to the wilderness, than live in a society where the option presented to them is a violation of what they believe to be their duty to God, or a painful, contaminating imprisonment. And should they be driven to fly from it as their forefathers did, the problem would not be very difficult of solution, how far the abstraction of their wealth, industry, and example overbalanced the gain to the state from the present coercion exercised upon their consciences.

Pennsylvania stands out in this respect in a particularly marked and odious relief; for other states, Massachusetts and New York for example, have been careful to relieve themselves by statute from the opprobrium; and we understand that some of the southern members of the union have consulted in the same manner their reputation, and the claims of reason and justice. The fact is striking, and it is monstrous, that the followers of Penn should find that indulgence and immunity in states where they were originally oppressed and proscribed, which they cannot now obtain in that which their ancestors founded and reared, and which, in founding, they made the secure asylum of the molested of every other religious denomination, and the glory of the civilized world in respect to religious liberty. There is no solidity in the allegation that, if they go to prison for withholding their militia fines, they suffer voluntarily. It is not in a man's moral power or competency to change his religious creed whenever his convenience requires the act. He would have in reality no religion at all, if he would not sacrifice his temporary interest to his opinion of duty and of his eternal happiness. You make him a hypocrite or an apostate if he complies or palter with your regulations. You put your penalty, and his ideas of religious obligation in the opposite scales; *which is the precise character of persecution*. You offer him as it were an impossible alternative. Such is the true spirit of your militia fines applied to the Society of Friends. To say that they only *affect* scruples is an insult rather than an argument. Putting out of the question their numbers and general fame, enough in themselves to refute the gross aspersion, what is integral and fundamental in their religious code and coeval with its formation, cannot be presumed to be insincere, without raising a similar pre-

sumption against some of the peculiar tenets of every other division of Christians, and casting a stigma upon Christianity itself. [Nat. Gaz.]

#### NEW YORK ELECTION.

We sincerely rejoice in the issue of this election as regards the office of governor. From personal predilections or political feelings towards the candidates, we are entirely free; as to private interest or gratification we could have none in the success of either. But there are various considerations which may make the continuance of Mr. Clinton in his station, satisfactory to all liberal and impartial minds. It is notorious that he has rendered important services to the state over which he presides; that his abilities and attainments are great; that he has enlarged views and considerable experience in public economy; that he is of a lofty and independent spirit; and it is admitted by the abjuring federalists who lately published a manifesto against him, that he is unexceptionable in his domestic and social character. Why then should he be displaced? Whether he has in the course of his administration, appointed to office federalists or democrats, or republicans, or persons falling under any other artificial and invidious distinction of party, or whether he is now elected by the votes of the one or the other, can be a matter of no importance without the state of New York, in the estimation of those who reason and regard themselves in chief as citizens of the union. The only questions with such are—whether the offices in his gift have been in general filled usefully and reputably—whether the men whose votes he has received, were in general as intelligent and upright as the supporters of his antagonist? We cannot doubt on these heads.

That he has wished to illustrate himself by the culture and patronage of science and letters, by the converse and devotion of learned professors and societies, is, we must confess, to us a strong recommendation; it is a liberal ambition productive of much benefit to the cause of knowledge, and unfortunately too rare with the present race of leading politicians. A mere business character falls much short of the proper and most useful standard of political magistracy—a mere business reputation is comparatively of little lustre and permanence. It was not the custom of the adherents of Mr. Jefferson to decry, though it was too often the folly of his opponents to



ridicule, the literary tastes and aspirations of that enlightened and accomplished personage.

If Mr. Clinton did express officially his alarm and disgust at the extension of negro slavery beyond the Mississippi—if he exhorted the legislature with which he was bound to advise, to exert itself within its due sphere, for the prevention of that catastrophe—if he be disposed to counteract the influence and partial interests by which so grievous an evil is promoted, we, as friends to the rights of man, to the perpetuity and honour of this union, and to the just balance of political power, cannot quarrel with him for so doing; and were we citizens of New York we should be grateful to him for thus studying her true, fundamental policy. On this score, there would be much more to reprehend in another governor, Wolcott of Connecticut—a great favourite, by the way, with the defamers of Mr. Clinton—who has, to our infinite edification, gone much farther, in his late speech to the Connecticut legislature, and delivered both a text and commentary, which are fitted and likely to determine and animate other deliberate assemblies besides that respectable body.

[*Nat. Gaz.*

*Decatur.*—A Montreal paper of the 5th of April, pays the following tribute to the merits of our lamented hero, the late commodore Decatur.—“Amongst the most prominent articles in our last American papers, is the death of this distinguished officer. He fell in a duel—he who had already given such proofs of his courage, that no one could doubt it.—Common individuals are sometimes obliged to make their choice between the contempt of the world, and the risk of appearing prematurely and guilty before their maker; but his tried gallantry exempted him from such an alternative. Peace to his soul! his British adversaries have always done him justice, and while they sought to slay the enemy, they admired the man. ‘The brave revere the brave.’”

A very singular instrument is now exhibiting at New York, called the *Appollino*, which produces a remarkable combination of musical sounds. It is something in the shape of an organ, and is played upon in like manner. It has 25 Eolian harps, 25 trumpets, 12 bassoons, 38 German flutes, 30 English flutes, 4 French horns, 49 octavo flutes, 25 flageolets, 25 imitations of birds,

1 snare drum, 1 bass drum, 30 fifes, 1 pair of cymbals, 25 clarionets, 4 bugles, with bagpipes and imitations of distant thunder. These combined, produce a variety of music more full and complete than any band. It is the invention of an American, and the labour of years.

The celebrated traveller, Mr. Belzoni, has arrived in this metropolis (London), after an absence of ten years, five of which he has employed in arduous researches after the curious remains of antiquity in Egypt and Nubia. The famous sarcophagus of alabaster, discovered by him in Thebes, is safely deposited in the hands of the British consul in Alexandria, waiting its embarkation for England, along with the obelisk, twenty-two feet long, taken by Mr. Belzoni from Philæ, above the first cataract of the Nile. Mr. Belzoni's journal of his discoveries in Egypt and Nubia, and of his journey on the coast of the Red Sea, will be published as soon as possible. The model of the beautiful tomb discovered by Mr. Belzoni in Thebes, will be erected as soon as a convenient place shall be found for its reception. [*Courier.*

The canal between Philadelphia and New York will be twenty-nine miles long, and may be formed on a dead level, having locks only at each end.

Trumbull's Poems, a complete collection revised, and illustrated by himself, have recently issued from the press, in two octavo volumes. They are printed in a neat manner, and embellished with an elegant portrait of John Trumbull, esq. the author, and four engravings descriptive of comic scenes in *McFingal*.

It is stated in the *Journal de Gand*, that an Englishman had commenced an action against one of the first bankers in Paris, in order to recover the value of a shawl stolen from his wife, at a route given by the banker. He maintains that the inviter is answerable for the morality of his guests, and bound to pay for the objects stolen, when he admits thieves into his house!

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.